



You may look the WHOLE WORLD OVER



WITHOUT finding such "an occasion" for buying the best at the price of the cheapest. We are not doing this for fun; you are getting the fun, the profit as well as the goods. This dissolution sale is a necessity to wind up the partnership, and this sale has a genuine and legitimate reason; and it's a pleasure to be liberal with a public that for 26 years has given us loyal support. And when the New When opens its doors there will not be a thread of old stock in the store. To-day—Black Cutaway Coats and Vests, just 47 of them; they're medium weights, made to sell from \$10 to \$28. Dissolution prices \$5 to \$12. Vests—fancy, for this summer and fall, \$2.87. Vests—white and white with colored designs \$1.50. Trousers to match coat or in fancy mixed patterns. Also we offer another bunch of regulation Sack Suits. Some are just as low in price as the lot we offered last week. Sizes from 34 to 44 at \$5.50. By actual count there are fifteen different patterns in the lot; most anyone's taste should find satisfaction, and as for the pocketbook, it can simply batten at these figures.

The New When will go in more than ever for home manufacture in the future. Watch to-morrow's advertisement for another "occasion"

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WHEN

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HBBEN, HOLLWEG & CO

Importers, Jobbers Dry Goods and Notions.

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DRESS. TRIMMINGS. IMPORTED.

Bone Casing, Stays, Shields, Bindings, Pearl Buttons, etc.

Laces, Ribbons, Feather Stitch, Gimps, Hamburgs, etc.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS IN THIS MARKET FOR

"Triumph," "Union," "Monument," "Duo," "Ren-frew," "Orinoco," Velveteen and Brush Bindings

Physicians' Outfits.
Emergency Satchels, Medicine Cases, Instrument Sets, Operating Gowns and Caps, Dental Physicians' Pocket Knives with Spatula, and all other suitable articles.

W. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.
Surgical Instrument Makers,
224 and 226 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

cal Survey), who is the best authority on irrigation in the country.

"Young Barbarians" is the title of Ian MacLaren's new book of school stories. His "Life of the Master," with handsome colored illustrations, will be published in the autumn in America by McClure, Phillips & Co., through whose commission he undertook the work.

In its June issue Cram's Magazine presents its usual excellently representative table of contents. Not contented with telling its readers what has just happened and what is happening to-day, it more than usually attempts to point out what is inevitable in the near future, and what must logically follow on.

"In Tune with the Infinite," by Ralph Waldo Trine, published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., is now selling in its forty-second thousand. The book is of particular significance at this time, as it is believed to expand the atom, of fact, into a Christian Science, mental science, practical metaphysics, etc., rest.

A well-known New York reprinter announced a fortnight ago a book under a title that included the words "Tarry Thou." The Funk & Wagnalls Company promptly served notice of a suit for infringement of trade mark of their book "Tarry Thou Till I Come." The publisher in question has promptly withdrawn his book from the market.

The July number of Universal Brotherhood contains a paper by W. T. Hanson, on "Theosophy and the Artist." In "Views of Criticism," by "X," we have analyses of the characters of Hamlet and Macbeth as depicted by Shakespeare's pen. Under the title "An English Surgeon" writes about "Christian Science" from an entirely new point of view.

G. W. Dillingham Company announce that they have purchased from Doubleday, Page & Co. the rights of publication of "The Adventures of Captain Kettle." The success of "A Master of Fortune," just published by them, which is a continuation of "The Adventures of Captain Kettle," will make a new demand for Mr. Hayne's book. "The Adventures of Captain Kettle."

Harper & Brothers are publishing a set of books by Mark Twain, which include "Huckleberry Finn," "Life on the Mississippi," "Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," "The Prince and the Pauper," "Tom Sawyer Abroad" and "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg." The edition, which is handsomely bound and illustrated, may be obtained through special arrangement by subscribers for the various Harper periodicals.

"The favorite author with Young Russia," writes Christian Brinton in the Critic, "is Maxime Gorky, ex-baker's apprentice and tramp, who in his wanderings over the face of Russia has seen and has remembered. The 'Mysticism' is his hero, the

itinerant shoemaker or tinsmith, the Bosky or barefooted. His largest and most pretentious work is 'Foma Gordievsky,' and is being translated from the original Russian by Herman Bernstein, a Russian scholar, and will be issued by J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, of New York.

Mr. D. Sidney Appleton, second vice president of D. Appleton & Co., sailed for England June 27 to take entire charge of the London branch. It is the purpose of the Appletons to engage more actively in the competition for the products of foreign pens to add to the firm's already large list of American and English authors. It is understood that many important engagements have been recently made, and the future will show some interesting developments. D. Appleton & Co.'s London branch has been in existence for nearly seventy years, and its numerous connections afford exceptional advantages in arranging for new books and placing those of American authors.

The Saalfield Publishing Company (AKRON, O.) announces the publication, at an early date, of a new novel entitled "The Sign of the Prophet," by Dr. James Ball Maylor, author of "Ralph Marlowe," which has been one of the literary successes of the year. It is a tale of the year 1312, of the time of the Teutonic knights, dealing with events preceding and during the crusades, and the efforts of Gen. William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, to restrain the uprising of the Indians on the Maumee valley, under their chief Tecumseh, and his one-eyed brother, Tenskewatawa, "The Prophet."

DR. ROBERTSON NICOLL.
Comments on His Recent Article on Novelists' Profits.

London Daily Mail.
Dr. Robertson Nicoll, whose recent article in the Daily Mail on "Novelists' Profits" has attracted considerable attention in the literary world, is a writer of quite extraordinary energy. He edits the British Weekly, the Bookman, the Woman at Home, the Expositor and the British Monthly. In most of his own pen he is well represented. Besides all this he reads for Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, and a considerable amount of other journalism.

Dr. Nicoll was born in Aberdeenshire fifty years ago, and was for some years a minister of the Free Church. He is a short, spare man, with a distinctively ascetic face, and in conversation gives the impression that he is always thinking at least half a dozen sentences ahead. A phenologist once said of him: "He possesses a typical Scotch head of a high intellectual order, and is exceedingly cautious, deliberate, alert, diplomatic, prudent, sagacious and penetrative."

One of Dr. Nicoll's greatest achievements was the founding of the "Kailyard Novel," a type of novel which Mr. J. M. Barrie and Mr. S. R. Crockett, who were largely induced in being his countrymen, and catholic as literature itself, and such different writers as Mr. Frank Bullen and Mr. W. Watson have had his help and encouragement.

Extensive inquiries made during the week show that publishers generally do not ac-

cept Dr. Nicoll's statement that only forty novelists in this country live in a reasonable way on the profits of their books and another eighty-five live on what they receive from the publication of their books as serials as well as in volume form. There are at least three times that number of writers with a regular output of novels, and, as was pointed out by one publisher, the whole point of Dr. Nicoll's statement turns on what he means by living "in a reasonable way." Goldsmith's country parson, for instance, was possibly rich on £40 a year.

There is a unanimity of agreement with Dr. Nicoll that "a good writer is sure of a modest living," and with the great increase of cheap periodicals, the demand at present for really good "novelists" and "adventure" fiction seems to be considerably exceeding the supply.

Whether or not the 6-shilling novel is doomed is a point on which there is a very considerable divergence of opinion. Book-sellers in the West End still find a large sale at 6 shillings, or, rather, 4 shillings and 6 pence, for new novels by well-known writers or by new writers when they are well reviewed. It is highly interesting, by the way, to find trade opinion fairly unanimous as to the effect of reviews on sales. Second-hand booksellers also find no difficulty in selling clean copies of novels within six months of publication at half price.

On the other hand, there is little doubt that the great increase in the number of 6-penny editions is killing the dearer editions in the suburbs, both for new and second-hand sales. Another effect of the 6-penny edition is the gradual disappearance of the suburban lending library. Every novel of any note sooner or later, and often very soon, appears in a paper cover, and doubtless an enterprising publisher will soon be found to issue a new Macmillan or Hall Caine at 6 pence, instead of 6 shillings.

Another interesting fact suggested by Dr. Nicoll's article is that the demand for English fiction in America has been steadily increasing since the publication of the first American school of American writers. At the same time many English writers, particularly Mr. Zangwill, Mr. Le Gallienne and Mr. Kipling, have an even larger sale in America than at home, while the "preludes" published by Mr. Le Gallienne and Mr. Kipling, have a large market in the United States. Similarly, of course, Americans like Mr. Henry James, Mr. W. D. Howells, Miss Wilkins and others have a steady popularity here.

BOOKS WORTH BUYING.
The "Popular Novel" Not the Only Thing People Read.

New York Evening Post.
Whether or not the great popularity of some recent novels has actually developed a taste for the best reading and stimulated the sale of standard literature, it is a fact that in the last few years the public has bought many new editions of books worth buying. There have been 'revivals' of Defoe, Fielding, Jane Austen, Scott, Byron, Macaulay, Bulwer, Lever, Thackeray, Trollope and Dickens—that is, it 'revival' is the proper word to describe quickened interest in the older masters of the novel. The latest author to be 'revived' is George Meredith. His 'The Egoist' is a new and attractive edition. Twenty years have elapsed since his death, not yet time enough to deprive him of his reputation as a work. True, she has outlived the shadow of theological hatred. The facts that she was a transgressor of an archaic heretic as Strauss, that she was a leader among the English positivists, that she did not believe in the immortality of the individual soul, and that in her union with Lewis she disregarded the accepted conventionalities of marriage, have not prevented her from orthodox pupils. On the other hand, there is no band of angry disciples so sympathetic with her philosophical views that they are ready to defend against all challenges some of her later work, like 'The Philastrophus Study,' which she overweighed with her theories.

Moreover, the novelty of style and treatment, which so captivated her early admirers that they could compare her with no one but Shakespeare, has ceased to surprise and throw us on our balance. Accordingly, even if readers are not yet ready for a final decision, they can begin the process of sifting and discriminating. It is already becoming evident that the books on which her reputation must rest are not her more labored productions—for instance, 'Romola' and 'Daniel Deronda'—but those fresh and exquisite pictures of English rural life, written in her earlier years, 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' 'Adam Bede,' 'The Mill on the Floss' and 'Silas Marner.' These or nothing can give her lasting fame. It may be too much to say,

as Gibbon said of Tom Jones, that Amos Barton, Adam Bede, Dinah Morris, Tom and Maggie Tulliver and Silas Marner "will outlive the palace of the Escurial and the Imperial eagle of the house of Austria," but it is not too much to say that these novels, which have been the most popular and most successful of English literature, will survive in the affections of yet another generation of English readers.

A Typical American.

The career of the late W. J. Stillman was typically American in that it illustrates the easy versatility with which our countrymen turn from one thing to another almost as a matter of course. Beginning his life's work as a landscape painter, he presently fell under the influence of Bus-ton and Rossetti and became an advanced pre-Raphaelite, devoting eight years to art and receiving an election to the National Academy of Design. In the midst of this preoccupation over form and color, when, in 1867, he was appointed American consul at Rome and later in Rome, where he reverted to revolutionary agitation, so that the Turkish government revoked his exequatur. Then we see him as a newspaper correspondent on the staff of the London Times. From 1880, however, he was a student of archaeology, and published several books relating to Greek antiquity. Incidentally, he turned his attention to historical and political study, and wrote a book on Italian unity. To a historian such as this, the most remarkable thing in the world, and that is why we say that Mr. Stillman was so typical.

A Successful Firm.

New York Mail and Express.
After "Alice of Old Vincennes," Harold McGrath's "The Puppet Crown." This rattling novel of adventure has now advanced to third place in the lists of best-selling novels in this city. Its publishers, the Bowen-Merrill Company, are not merely lucky in their choice of books; it is almost unbroken list of successes from "When Knighthood was in Flower" to this latest novel, "The Puppet Crown." This time "The Puppet Crown" has organized victory in a remarkable way, which has not yet received adequate attention. Its possession of great keenness of judgment in the matter of books needs no demonstration; its career is proof enough. Where credit is mostly due to it is in its development of a new territory, but imperfectly covered before its advent. Its cultivation of an enormous list of books, and its reaching of the public, were tested to the full with "Alice of Old Vincennes," written by the late Maurice Williams, of San Francisco, who has since been very successful.

Miss Yohé flew very high after she made her debut in the city. She was in San Francisco when she returned to America, and she was in New York when she was in New York. She was in New York when she was in New York. She was in New York when she was in New York.

VISITATION OF JUNE BUGS.
Puts the City of Zanesville, O., Almost in Total Darkness.
ZANESVILLE, O., July 14.—Zanesville is almost entirely in darkness to-night as a result of the visitation of June bugs in such numbers as never before known here. Electric light globes are filled and the lights are completely smothered by the swarms of the insects. The hotel offices are infested with such swarms that it was necessary to close the doors, notwithstanding the intense heat. In several instances church services were interfered with. The river bridges are almost impassable to pedestrians. The atmosphere about the lights is filled with clouds of live insects and floors are covered to a depth of several inches by dead ones.

STRONG-YOHE ESCAPEDE

IT GIVES SAN FRANCISCO PLENTY TO TALK ABOUT.

Capt. Strong's Personality—May Yohé's Meteoric Public Career—Troubles of Lord Francis Hope.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The announcement of Captain Putnam Bradlee Strong's resignation, together with the epistolary duel between the two men, and the further announcement of the secretary of war's determination to ignore the resignation until it came to him through the regular channel, have furnished army and civil society circles with a more than usual fund of gossip.

The resignation followed the publication of an escapade in this city in which Captain Strong and Lady Francis Hope, formerly May Yohé, were the principals. Captain Strong and Lady Hope arrived here from New York July 4 and registered as Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hastings, of Boston.

She learned French and German, and was a student of archaeology, and published several books relating to Greek antiquity. Incidentally, he turned his attention to historical and political study, and wrote a book on Italian unity. To a historian such as this, the most remarkable thing in the world, and that is why we say that Mr. Stillman was so typical.

RAISED TO A BUREAU.

Division of Forestry Advanced to a More Important Position.
Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—On the 1st of July the division of forestry and three other scientific divisions of the United States Department of Agriculture were advanced to bureau status by the act of Congress, which appropriated for the expenses of the Bureau of Forestry during its first year \$15,440.

The appropriation for the division of forestry during the year just ended was \$8,520. For the year 1898-99 it was \$23,520.

These figures show how rapidly the forest work of the government has expanded of late, and also how well it has commended itself to Congress. There was a time when the practical value of the scientific investigations carried on by the government was not fully understood, and farmers were inclined to look upon the giving of advice in agriculture with the work of the department as of little benefit to them. Now the case is very different. The value of the department has increased the value of the farm products of the country, and the value of the land has increased the value of the farm products of the country.

The charge from a division to a bureau, and the larger appropriation, will make possible both an improved office organization and more extended field work. The bureau will be provided with a much larger office force and will be organized in three divisions. But field work, not office work, is what the bureau exists for. This work has been going on during the last year from Maine to California and from Georgia to Washington. It includes the study of forest conditions and forest problems all over the country, the giving of advice to owners of forest lands, and the supervising of the use of the instrument on public lands. This work can now be greatly extended. Private owners of some three million acres have applied for this advice, which in every case requires personal examination, and about 17,000 acres have been put under management. This land is owned by individuals, clubs, and corporations. Several State governments have also asked the aid of the bureau. But the great-

Important Telephone Decision.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 14.—The South Carolina Supreme Court has rendered a decision in favor of a Spartanburg merchant, holding that a telephone company cannot deny the use of its instrument to an applicant because he persists in using the lines of a rival company.

CONSEQUENCE OF HAWAII

OFFERS MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT TO PORTO RICAN CITIZENS.

Wonderful Growth of the Sugar Trade Since Duties Were Abolished Twenty-Five Years Ago.

REMOVAL OF TARIFF DUTIES

WILL GIVE THE NECESSARY IMPULSE TO INDUSTRY.

Division of Forestry Raised to a Bureau—The Purely Commercial Aspect of Tree Cultivation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
WASHINGTON, July 14.—The action of the Porto Ricans in promptly accepting that feature of the Porto Rican act which authorizes free trade between the island and the United States is likely to give them great advantages over their sister islands in the West Indies. At least this is a reasonable conclusion from an examination of some figures just made public by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the prosperity which Hawaii enjoyed after the reciprocity treaty which admitted the sugar of those islands into the United States free of duty. These figures show that the sugar production of the Hawaiian islands has increased over 2,000 per cent under the free admission of their sugar to the markets of the United States, while the other cane sugar-producing islands and countries have, during that time, suffered great depression, and in many cases heavy losses.

It was in 1876 that the reciprocity treaty was made between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. Prior to that date the average production of sugar in the islands was but about twenty-five million pounds per annum. In five years the production had trebled, in fifteen years it was ten times as much and in twenty years twenty times as much as before the treaty. With less than ten years after the ratification of the treaty more than \$20,000,000 of American capital had been invested in the islands, and the total value of the sugar production of the islands since the treaty is \$250,000,000.

The following table shows the production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands from 1876, the year preceding the reciprocity treaty, to 1899:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1876	25,000,000	\$1,250,000
1877	26,000,000	1,300,000
1878	27,000,000	1,350,000
1879	28,000,000	1,400,000
1880	29,000,000	1,450,000
1881	30,000,000	1,500,000
1882	31,000,000	1,550,000
1883	32,000,000	1,600,000
1884	33,000,000	1,650,000
1885	34,000,000	1,700,000
1886	35,000,000	1,750,000
1887	36,000,000	1,800,000
1888	37,000,000	1,850,000
1889	38,000,000	1,900,000
1890	39,000,000	1,950,000
1891	40,000,000	2,000,000
1892	41,000,000	2,050,000
1893	42,000,000	2,100,000
1894	43,000,000	2,150,000
1895	44,000,000	2,200,000
1896	45,000,000	2,250,000
1897	46,000,000	2,300,000
1898	47,000,000	2,350,000
1899	48,000,000	2,400,000

In 1870 Porto Rico produced 55,558 tons of sugar; in 1899 production had fallen to 28,585 tons, or 22.5 per cent. Cuba's production in 1870 was 725,505 tons; in 1899 it was 1,064,219, an increase of 45.1 per cent. The figures for the whole island sugar were 1,855,000 in 1870 and 2,862,000 in 1899, an increase of 54.5 per cent, and of best sugar \$3,000 and \$45,000 tons, an increase of 570.8 per cent. Against these are placed the Hawaiian figures of 11,156 tons in 1876 and 24,610 in 1899, an increase of 207.6 per cent.

The increase in commerce between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States, which followed the free movement of merchandise between those islands and our ports is also illustrated by the fact that exports to the Hawaiian Islands from the United States prior to 1876 amounted to less than \$1,000,000. The exports since that time have increased to \$14,000,000, and a recent report from the collector of customs at Honolulu estimates the figure for the present year at \$20,000,000. The commerce of the islands is, according to the American consular report, an accepted authority, larger per capita than that of any other country in the world, and nearly all of it with the United States and carried in American vessels.

The fact that this enormous increase in production and commerce and wealth of the Hawaiian Islands has followed the freedom of trade with the United States, established by the reciprocity treaty, strongly suggests that the Porto Ricans are likely to benefit by the same close trade relations which they have with the United States.

which they have accepted President McKinley to put into operation on the 25th of the month. The Hawaiian Islands are 3,000 miles from the Pacific coast, and 5,000 miles from the great consuming centers of the United States, which is a disadvantage, but a few hundred miles distant. The sugar production of Porto Rico is now double that of the Hawaiian Islands, and the reciprocity agreement, while the tobacco, tropical products and the best evidence of the forest products of her sister islands of the West Indies and of the world.

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Eczema

How it reddens the skin, itches, crusts, dries and scales. Some people call it tetter, milk crust or salt rheum.

The suffering from it is sometimes intense. Local applications are resorted to—they soothe, but cannot cure. It proceeds from humors inherited or acquired and persists until these have been removed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla positively removes them, has radically and permanently cured the worst cases, and is without an equal for all cutaneous eruptions. Hood's Pills are the best cathartic. Price 25 cents.

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Phone 1234. Main Street, N. Y.

Ten times as large as any other school in this State. Second largest in the world. Investigate.

FALL OF THE BASTILLE

FRANCE CELEBRATES IT WITH THE USUAL ENTHUSIASM.

Gala Day at Paris—President Loubet Acclaimed—The Day Observed by Frenchmen Living Abroad.

PARIS, July 15.—Telegrams from all parts of France show that the national fête day, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, was celebrated everywhere throughout the country with much enthusiasm and without disorder. There were reviews at all military and naval stations, followed by illuminations, fire works and balls in the evening. The Parisians participated with their customary zest. Wreaths were placed on the Strasbourg monument in the Place de la Concorde, by various deputations, although the police removed those of the Socialists, who had inscribed "To the Fatherland's Victims." The police also dispersed a delegation of the League of Patriots, who were cheering for Paul de Roulleau as they placed wreaths in his name upon the pedestal. A pro-Boer demonstration by students was stopped by the police.

President Loubet, while driving to the Longchamps race course to witness the grand annual review, was cheered all along the route. In the presidential tribune with him were the members of the Cabinet and the ambassadors. Gen. Horace Porter, the United States ambassador, sat just behind M. Loubet, and in his black frock coat was the most conspicuous figure among the brilliant uniforms on the stands.

President Loubet left the tribune and decorated six generals amid acclamations. The company of military cyclists who had ridden to Paris from Sedan received special attention and applause. M. Loubet was cheered heartily while returning to the Elysée Palace. Early in the day he had sent congratulations to the army in the letter of the minister of war, General Andre.

Free performances were given in the subsidized theaters. M. Coquelin and Mme. Bernhardt came specially from London to give a free performance in the latter's theater, of Rostand's "L'Aiglon." It was the first time they had appeared in Paris in this play or had been seen on the stage here together, since both left the Comedie Francaise. An enormous crowd gathered early in the morning, and the police held the places secured near the doors to late-comers, some getting as much as forty francs. The police also dispersed a delegation of the League of Patriots, who were cheering for Paul de Roulleau as they placed wreaths in his name upon the pedestal. A pro-Boer demonstration by students was stopped by the police.

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IN SEARCH OF PEARY.
Steamer Erik Leaves Halifax Equipped for a Year's Cruise.

HALIFAX, N. S. July 1